

Remarks

Currently pending are claims 4 and 5. In view of the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration by the Examiner, and advancement of the application to allowance.

35 U.S.C. § 103

The Examiner rejected claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bujard et al. (US 5,766,335) in view of Pelzig (US 4,956,404) and claim 5 as being unpatentable over Bujard et al. in view of Pelzig and further in view of Ramaswami et al. (US 6,315,384) or Yamazaki et al. (US 2002/00443662). Applicants traverse this rejection for the following reasons.

Bujard et al. teaches gloss pigments according to component A of the present invention and the use of such gloss pigments in plastic materials and paints. Bujard et al. does not teach or suggest the use of gloss pigments in textile applications.

Adding the teachings of Pelzig does not bring one skilled in the art closer to Applicants presently claimed invention. Pelzig teaches a specific plastic composition that is based primarily on an emulsion of polyvinyl acetate homopolymer and the use of such a plastic composition in preparing molded objects, such as figurines, animals, insects, and flowers.

In the Office Communication, the Examiner refers to column 2, lines 36-37 and column 5, lines 13-25 in Pelzig in support of the rejection. However, the teachings at column 2, lines 36-37 relate to the coloring of the plastic composition, after it has dried, with watercolor, acrylic paint or oil paint (not gloss pigments). The plastic composition

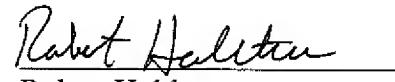
colored with such watercolor, acrylic paint or oil paint is then capable of printing on paper, canvas, fabric and wall.

Gloss pigments are referred to in column 5, lines 13-25 and Example 2 in Pelzig, but only as an optional coating that can be brushed onto the surface of an object after an object has been molded to provide a metallic effect. Pelzig further teaches that when such gloss pigments are applied to the molded object, they "do not transfer the color to another medium when the material is placed in contact with such a medium." *See Pelzig*, at col. 6, lines 47-54.

Thus, Pelzig does not teach or suggest the dyeing or printing of textile fibre materials by applying a dyeing preparation comprising a gloss pigment in the form of an aqueous dye bath or printing paste to textile fibre material as presently claimed. Accordingly, the combination of Bujard et al. with Pelzig does not render claim 4 obvious and Applicants respectfully request the rejection of claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, and all claims depending on claim 4, be withdrawn.

Should any fee be due in connection with the filing of this document, the Commissioner for Patents is hereby authorized to deduct said fee from Huntsman Corporation Deposit Account No. 08-3442.

Respectfully Submitted,



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